

# MAINE

MECHANIC ARTS

# FARMER

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## MAINE FARMER.

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

### PLUMS AND CURCULIOS.

For some reason or other, the Curculio has not done so much damage to the plum crop as usual in this section of Maine, and the consequence is, a larger crop of this excellent fruit in the several portions of the State, than we have had for many years.

Whether this is owing to the long and cold winter which we had the past winter season, which destroyed insects in a great measure, or whether some other cause combined thinned them off, we are not able to say. But they are not all dead, and it is well to keep watch for the little marauders, and exert every means to destroy them, to prevent their ravages.

We have heretofore kept our readers posted up, as the saying is, in all the means and schemes devised for preventing the operations of this plum destroyer. We shall continue to do so, both in season and out of season, for if we can thwart and prevent the attacks of this little, but powerful enemy, we can raise any amount of plums, and of the most delicious kind, too.

We have recently met with two accounts of successful experiments in this warfare, which we here copy. It may be the means of aiding some of our friends another spring.

The first is an account from R. Buchanan, of Caledonia, Ohio, of the successful use of David Thomas' method of jarring them from the tree and killing them. It may not be known to some of our young readers, that this insect is a dreadful little rascal. That when touched or disturbed he will curl himself up and lie motionless, as if he were nothing but a little lump, or speck of dirt. D. Thomas, one of the best practical horticulturists of Western New York, some years ago, recommended the plan of catching him in his own crannies, by spreading a sheet under the plum tree, and then striking the tree a sudden blow, the curculio, true to its instinct, will curl up, and fall down, and lay motionless. He can then be easily destroyed. Mr. Buchanan, in this September number of the Horticulturist, says he has followed this plan, and saved his plums five years out of eleven—the frost destroyed them in blossom four years.

He says he has never failed to secure at least half a crop on an average, and on some of the trees more than they should have been allowed to bear. To make this effective, the plum trees should be planted by themselves, near the house or barn, and if in a paved, or hard smooth yard, so much the better, if in grass keep it mowed down close, gather up the injured fruit as it falls, and throw it to the pigs.

When the trees are young, a sudden blow will bring down the insect. When old, saw off a lower branch, leaving a stump of three or four inches in length, to be struck with a mallet for this purpose. The insect should be jarred off every night and morning during the season of them.

Thomas W. Lidlow, Jr., of Yonkers, New York, also states in the same number of the Horticulturist, his mode of preventing the ravages of this insect.

He syringes the tree after the fall of the blossom, with a mixture of whitewash and flour of sulphur, in the proportion of eighteen double handfuls of sulphur to a barrel of tolerably thick white wash made of unslacked lime.

The sediment of this mixture he says will answer for a second or third barrel if nearly filled with water and well stirred.

He applied the above three times a week for four weeks, and was met with great success.

This is thrown over the tree, leaves, fruit and all. Some recommend coloring the wash with some lampblack or ochre, to do away with the white glaring appearance of the lime.

The next method we shall copy from the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, to which it was communicated by Mr. Joshua Dean, of Manchester, N. H. It was tried in accordance with a suggestion of the Editor of the Visitor to him, and he having tried it says: "I had a syringe made of tin, of a capacity to hold two quarts, and prepared myself with a sufficient quantity of Harshness to try the experiment thoroughly."

I applied Harshness to some seven or eight fine plum trees in my garden, some in the east, and some in the west part of my garden, my house intervening between them. I took those west of my house on which to try the experiment, leaving the ones east of the house without any attempt to protect them from the curculio.

I applied the preparation only four times, and the result of the experiment is that a dozen plums have not fallen from those trees to which I applied it, but they hang full of fruit. On those trees east of the house there are not more than a dozen plums each; he adds, I consider the experiment completely successful, and that this recipe is an effectual remedy against the ravages of the Curculio.

The Editor gives the following, as the recipe for, and cost of the preparation:

Muriate of ammonia, 1 lb., 15 cts.; lime and soft soap, 2 cts.

For those who wish to make it in smaller quantities, he directs, One ounce of muriate of ammonia, (which is common sal ammoniac); apply one pint, dilute in three of water. Soften in the leaves and fruit of the plum tree with a syringe, in the morning, and repeat twice or three times per week.

We hope the above suggestions may be useful to some of our friends, who have had plum trees for many years, and no plums.

### SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES OF MAINE.

In our last we spoke of the elm as being one of the most common of our indigenous trees, and at the same time as being one of the most noble, as well as graceful and ornamental.

Next to that will rank our maples, and at the head of these stands the rock maple, or sugar maple. The maple belongs to a different class of trees from the elm. It differs from it in all its characteristics. It has a broader leaf and a more globose form. It is tall, stately, large, spreading its sturdy limbs upward, and forming, with its broad foliage thickly interspersed over its branches, a compact rounded shape, and giving a dense shade. It will grow in almost any situation, except on dry sands and very wet bogs. On intervals, on the slopes of our mountains, and in rocky plains, it finds a congenial home, and thrives well. Its wood is hard and solid, fine grained and durable, and valuable both for fuel and in the arts. Two of the varieties, the hard maple, so called, and the curly maple, are much used for furniture.

The botanist will give you the following distinctive description of the rock maple, *acer saccharinum*, as he calls it: "Flowers yellowish, small, and supported by slender, drooping pedicels. The fruit, or seed, is larger than that of the red maple, and of a light greenish color. The leaves have three or five principal lobes, separated by a sinus or notch, which is rounded, not angular, at bottom. Pale, and somewhat downy underneath."

We shall say more of this tree, in our next.

### SLUGS ON PEAR TREES.

Those who have young pear trees should look out for the slug on their leaves, about this time. This is a little nasty, slimy, shiny worm, that resembles a horse leech somewhat. It attacks itself to the surface of the leaf, and if not molested, will soon eat out the pulp, leaving the ribs or skeleton all discolored out with the greatest skill, and the leaf of course dies, and the tree is in danger of dying, too, just as any tree does when divested of its leaves.

This slug is produced by a species of fly which lays its egg upon the tree or leaf. They generally commence their operations in the spring, as soon as the leaf gets large enough to maraud upon.

We have recently discovered a second crop of them on some pear trees. They have just hatched out, and the warm weather gives them a good opportunity to continue their depredations. They should be looked after and destroyed. They may be killed by sprinkling slaked lime or fine ashes upon them, or watering the leaves with a soap-suds made of water and whale oil soap.

### FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

#### RECLAIMING BARREN LANDS.

DA. HOLMES:—I notice in your paper of the 2d, a query by "Inquirer" in regard to old mowed meadows. I have a meadow of some twenty acres, the grass of which had been cut some thirty years, and some portions of it had become so covered with moss (the moss of hard land) that it was hardly worth mowing. I proposed burning it, but my neighbors informed me in all probability was what caused the moss. I did not burn it, but raked my mowed grass with a spiral toothed horse-rake. The next year I noticed more grass and less moss. I followed raking with the horse-rake. I have now raked it three years, and this year I cut an excellent crop of hay—a mixture of blue-joint, fowl-meadow, and herds grass—never having used seed of any kind. This meadow is probably flowed by water twice or three times a year, but seldom longer than two or three days at a time. The body of the meadow is nearly surrounded by running brooks; yet most of it—all that portion turning to moss—is of a mucky, cold, heavy nature. I am satisfied I have been much benefited by raking with the horse-rake, but this, however, I am confident is but the A B C of the matter. A portion of this land is washed in spring and fall by a brook carrying sand, leaves, and various vegetable substances out upon it, forming once in three or four years quite a deposit. Where often my grass is not so good, on this portion I seldom fail of getting a good crop of grass, say from one to two tons per acre, of fowl-meadow, herds grass, meadow weed, &c., making excellent fodder. I find, upon examination, the original soil of the whole field to be the same—it has been under cultivation about the same length of time. Nature has cultivated the one portion, and I have as yet only raked the other. That portion of the last not well drained, I am about to drain. I shall then cut on a light dressing of loam—the richer the better. I shall sow fowl-meadow and herds grass—two thirds of the former to one of the latter. After this, give it a thorough harrowing. I should prefer to do it in August, but September is not too late. Should there be now and then a thrifty bunch of white maples or alders, I shall trim them up and let them stand—they lighten and warm the land.

If I had as much as "Inquirer," I should hardly dare undertake to cut loam. I should try the harrow after ditching with the plow. Should any of these suggestions meet the approbation of "Inquirer," we will compare notes hereafter.

Maine is eminently a stock growing country—all its natural resources point to that as the true source of the farmer's wealth. Millions of acres of the above named lands lie at waste now in all portions of the State, which with proper care and attention might be made of more importance to the farmer than a gold mine. A few such years would show what was for his true interest.

Yours truly,  
Albany, Me., September, 1852.

### OUR AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Editor:—The subject of improvement in farming is one which is rapidly gaining a public attention in our country. We have abundant proof that our agricultural resources are very ample. It has been intimated that we are already, or soon shall be, the greatest bread growing country known in the history of man; and when we consider the five hundred millions of bushels of Indian corn grown by us in a single year, we have sufficient evidence that with proper cultivation our people will never lack a supply of the necessities and comforts of life.

Our country is spread out over an immense extent, consequently there must be great variety in climate; and it will follow that each of the great sections must be nearly concerned in those particular products best adapted to its situation.

It would be well if the general government should give a more extended encouragement to agriculture than heretofore, but still we must believe that each of the States should be wise for itself—each should study its own particular interests.

Some may talk of the sterile soil of our State, and others may think that to due time we shall become a prodigy of agricultural wealth; but if we would be successful, we must be true to our soil. We should manage our grass crops in the best manner possible, for upon these our agricultural prosperity must mainly depend.

It is easy to see that we may become distinguished for the abundance and excellence of our butter and cheese and beef, the production of which in large quantities must depend upon the right management of our mowing and grazing lands; and who, we ask, can more profitably raise pork for the market than the dairy farmer? We might talk of the excellence of stable manure resulting from the consumption of our grass crops, which will enable us to raise an abundance of corn and roots for the fattening of our animals, the consumption of which again yields manure, the farmer's true wealth.

Rumford, Aug. 1852.

### FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

#### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS—NO. 5.

NITROGEN. The quantity of this element present in cultivated plants is very small, compared with other elements, rarely amounting to five per cent. Its combinations with oxygen are numerous, of which nitric acid is the most important. The atmosphere is the only known source of this element. It is more largely present in animals than in vegetables, but these organized matters must have drawn it, directly or indirectly, from the atmosphere, and mainly, so far as vegetables are concerned, united with oxygen, as nitrates, or with hydrogen, as ammonia. In these forms the practical farmer has the deepest interest, and should thoroughly understand their operations. You will bear with me in being particular.

Nitric acid, or aquafortis, is a colorless, corrosive substance, possessing powerful acid properties, and rapidly oxidizes the metals, uniting with them and other bases, forming salts called nitrates.

The nitric acid of commerce usually contains more or less of chlorine, muriatic, and sulphuric acids, and sometimes iodine. Nitrogen and oxygen do not unite at once, when directly brought in contact, under favorable circumstances, they are capable of combining. The great source of nitric acid is the atmosphere. Lightning forms nitric acid in passing through the air, and this unites with the ammonia which is always present in our atmosphere, produced by the decomposition of animal waste on the surface of our globe, where the rapid decomposition of organic matter is poured into the atmosphere, in the form of ammonia. The formation of nitric acid proceeds with extraordinary energy, and the nitrate of ammonia is given off as the water dries away, while the ground becomes coated with an effluence of earthy nitrates, where it dries on the cessation of rain, and is thus gradually diffused through the soil. In the hotter regions of the earth, in many places, it accumulates in sufficient quantity to form incrustations of considerable thickness. The action of the nitrates upon vegetation consist in greatly promoting the growth and luxuriance of the crop, and increasing its products. The manner of this action will be better understood as we consider the action of ammonia—so far as nitrogen is concerned, their action is the same.

The laws of nature, as we have shown, form and send to the earth, in the thunder storm, this impalpable acid and alkali, or nitrate of ammonia; thus purifying the air, fertilizing the soil, and ennobling the mind of the investigator. The acid, uniting with the alkaline silicates of the soil with which it comes in contact, forms the various salts, as nitrates of soda, potash, &c. The volatile alkali, or ammonia, has its legitimate effects, if cared for by the farmer, by securing it with some acid to fix, or some carbonaceous matter to absorb it, otherwise it rises again in the air and is lost. The nitrate of ammonia is also produced naturally in volcanoes, caves, and under low buildings, in warm sections, and pent air. The natural conditions necessary to produce the above results, seem to be, air, moisture, calcareous, and electricity. Now the great practical question, is, how shall the farmer avail himself of the materials and conditions, to economically embody the nitrates in his vegetable food, or manure? The following is a description of the French nitre beds, where they collect their salts, to make the powder for their armies. They form a compost heap, of animal and vegetable remains, (under low buildings fitted for the purpose,) calcareous, and other earths, and by wetting down and turning over, saltpetre is formed, by the union of five parts of oxygen, from the surrounding air, with one part of nitrogen, as it is disengaged from the decomposing mass. I have constructed my factory, and obtained materials, with express allusion to the foregoing objects, where the materials are constantly accumulating oxygen, to convert the rising gases into fixed salts that are not volatile, as the chemical or electric decomposition proceeds; thus saving what would be lost in free air, and having perfect control of the extremes of wet or too dry.

MARTIN MOVER.

### REBONUS GRASS.

The following communication from Mr. Wilbur of Lancaster, Mass., we copy from the New England Farmer:

Dear Sir:—I think it is known to the readers of your paper that I have obtained seed from a single plant, of a new kind of grass of surprising luxuriance, found in a turnip field, raised from imported seed and dressed with guano, (of course, of foreign origin,) transferred to my garden, and by subsequent analysis found to be a species of Bromus; and that I have sold seed to a few persons, for their own use only, at \$10 the barrel; and for a less quantity, requiring a pledge that it should not be allowed to go to seed, at \$4 the bushel. Thus reserving the sale of seed to myself, while making protected experiments to

determine the best adapted soil, time of sowing, quantity of seed, whether alone or with spring grain and other kinds of grass seed, for pasture, mowing summer-sowing, to plow in green as a fertilizer, and as feed for horses, sheep and dairy cows; and also with the seed, given to stock, swine and poultry—dry, boiled and ground. Suffice it to say here, I have witnessed the most satisfactory results of my own experiments, and so far as I have heard from others, not the first word of complaint. Our Agricultural Society's committee on farms viewed my pasture sown with this grass, and some acres just ripening, high as their shoulders, and sowing a new three fourths of this fragrant hay, cut from one acre. The President, Hon. J. W. Lincoln, said, "It is well worth a journey from Worcester to see this splendid grass." They made favorable notice of it in their "Annual Report." Some extracts from this reliable document, (if it is sent you,) as well as my letter to Hon. J. Davis, chairman of the meeting for agricultural discussion in the State House, in February—subject, grasses—would give information and additional interest to your columns. This letter appeared in the New England Farmer for June, and the Massachusetts Ploughman, April 17.

My principal object now is, to express my wish to distribute what seed I have in time for the autumnal sowing, without restriction, and hereafter to share in common all the benefits with the yeomanry of our republic. For this I make the first offer to your State; to any agricultural society or dealer in wares and seeds, who will send me, (with their address,) \$100, to put up ten barrels of clean Bromus seed, and deliver immediately in your railroad depot, marked and directed according to order; or if preferred, forty bushels in bags. Same time, if desired, I will furnish a particular description and directions concerning its properties and culture, as learned from my various experiments.

I shall make a similar offer to some of my correspondents in the western States, and continue to meet the increasing demand from New England. Of course the earliest application will be sure of obtaining, till all is gone, which would scarcely give a barrel to a State. Should this all be retailed, and sowed this fall, and all be saved for the next harvest, (though it yields "some thirty, some sixty and some an hundred fold," it will be in a few hands, having small patches, compared with the fields of the union, to which its proprietors must look for the seed of a grass just beginning to be known and appreciated. Years must elapse before the country can be supplied, as it now is with herds-grass and clover seed. My offer invites co-operation and participation in the profits and pleasure now available. I quote from the agricultural community's "Report," alluded to: "If they [a jury of cows] confirm the opinion of Mr. Wilbur, as to the superiority of the grass, then will the agricultural community owe him a large debt of gratitude for having introduced to notice here a species of grass which is highly beneficial on light, sandy soils, much superior to any other species, and producing most abundantly on land of better quality." Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN WILLARD.

### EDUCATION OF OXEN.

A "Gleaner Farmer," in the Bangor Whig, contends that the practice of testing the merits for working oxen, at cattle shows, by the mere ability to drag the heaviest possible burden, is unsatisfactory and unsafe, as not exhibiting the most valuable qualities of the animals, nor showing their most useful capacities in the performance of their ordinary work. We annex a part of his sensible remarks.

"I would suggest that at the next trial of oxen at the Society's Show, it would be upon a judiciously loaded cart, and that the exercise should consist of drawing, turning and backing. What the public want in regard to working oxen is, an exhibition of the best trained cattle for farm purposes. Not this ill. We want to see the man who trained them, and his manner of doing it. We want an exhibition of good teamsters as well as good teams; for very much of the merit of a yoke or team of cattle belongs to the teamster. And instead of giving all the premiums to good oxen, half at least should go to good drivers. No driver, however, should receive a premium for himself or oxen, however good they may be, who uses profane language during the exhibition. A rule of this kind would have changed the direction of more than one premium at the late trial.

"Good teamsters are worth from five to ten dollars a month more than poor ones; and yet, with this difference in price, it is very easy to find a thousand poor ones for one good one. No man can be a good teamster who is not a gentleman. He must be gentle, kind and careful. No good teamster will put his oxen to an unnecessary waste of strength, or to unnecessary pain by the use of the good stick or brad."

### ON THE BENEFITS OF EXERCISE.

As a man is a compound of soul and body, he is under an obligation of a double scheme of duty, as labor and exercise conduce to the health of the body, so study and contemplation to that of the mind; for study strengthens the mind as exercise does the body. The labor of the body frees us from the pains of the mind, and this it is which makes the poor man happy. The mind, like the body, grows tired by being too long in one posture. The end of diversion is to unbind the soul, to deceive the care, to sweeten the toils, and smooth the ruggedness of life.

As the body is maintained by repletion and evacuation, so the mind by employment and relaxation. Difficulty strengthens the mind as labor does the body. Lifelong happiness consists in action and employment. Active masculine spirits in vigor of youth, neither can nor ought to be at ease. If they defer themselves from noble objects, their desires will move downwards, and they will feel themselves actuated by some low and abject passion or pursuit. As the sweetest of the rose grows on the sharpest prickles, so the hardest labor brings forth the sweetest profits. The end of labor is rest; what brightness is to the rust, labor is to idleness, idleness is the rust of the mind and the inlet to all misfortune. Diligence is the mother of virtue.

When it is known, says Plato, how exercise promotes digestion and promotes health, comeliness and strength, there will be no occasion to enjoin the use of such exercise by a law, or to enforce an attention to it on the candidates for health, vigor and personal charms.

REPEATED PLOUGHINGS.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me to bear testimony to the benefit of frequently ploughing the soil before seeding, and depending more on the plow than the harrow in the important business of thorough pulverization, which begins again to claim attention from really practical men throughout the country, and on which, very much more depends than has been generally supposed, as I am a living witness to declare, having become a convert to narrow furrows, well thrown up and over, and a repetition of them, from ocular demonstration.

Some time since, I was in the occupation of a farm on which was a field of four acres intended for wheat-sowing; it was a second year's clover hay, partially fed by dairy cows in the Spring, but left to grow up a very stout mass of second crop, consisting of clover, and weeds indigenous to the soil, all which was turned down in September, when the land—the most perfectly pulverized surface imaginable—was sown with broad-cast, two bushels per acre, and harrowed in, to appearance on a bed as fine as ashes, the large furrows beneath, however, lying flat and unbroken, out of reach of the harrows. Here the wheat sprang up like onions in a well-sown bed, stimulated by the heat engendered by the decomposition of the great quantity of vegetable matter below, and drew forth the admiration of all; but in a short time, I perceived that the weeds, which came ten thousand strong, aided by the same cause, were making fearful head against the crop of grain, that had grown sickly on account of the hide-bound state of the surface soil, which had run together in consequence of a glut of rain, and by which the ash-like pulverization had become what is termed pitch-pot; to this, however, the weeds, to which the earth is own mother, had no objection, and therefore grew away finely. This was my "experience," arising from a single ploughing and pulverization by means of the harrow; and the result at harvest was just what might have been expected, a full crop of weeds, with a thin and most unequal sample of inferior wheat, almost unuseable.

Now it so happened, that a friend, residing within about a mile of me, had just such a piece of land to sow to wheat, and under precisely the same circumstances regarding the nature of the soil and the crop to be turned under, which was done too at the same time, while working as elegantly; but instead of sowing the wheat immediately, he harrowed the land, and let it lie for the vegetable matter to ferment and the weeds to grow, and when both had taken place, he cross-ploughed the whole, bringing the clover to the surface—a black and decomposing mass—and after a short time, this was thoroughly harrowed, and then turned down by a light furrow, preparatory to sowing with the same quantity of wheat seed per acre. And I had rather not think of the difference in the appearance of the two crops during the autumn and winter, for while mine was thick enough to "hide a rabbit," his crop spread over the surface "like little cork-scabs," the deep green color contrasting most disagreeably with the yellow, transparent, apple-green cast of mine, with scarcely a weed to be seen, and a promise of success that it seemed to take pride in performing the ensuing harvest, in rich return for the extra ploughings and harrowings, that were again amply repaid in the following crops of the pasture, corn, oats, clover, two years, and then wheat, and by which course my neighbor kept up the productiveness of his farm without purchased or foreign manure of any description. I consider the two greatest of all improvements to be a general course of under-drainage, and thorough pulverization by means of the plough. [Boston Cultivator.]

### SOILING OATS WITH WHEAT.

An Illinois correspondent of the Geneva Farmer says he has repeatedly tried the experiment of soiling oats with wheat as a protection from the severity of the winter. He first sows one bushel of oats per acre and then puts the usual quantity of wheat, and harrows them in together. He has this season three different crops of wheat on the same ground, all prepared as usual. On the first piece he sowed with the wheat one bushel of oats per acre; on the second half a bushel; on the third no oats at all. The same kind an quantity of wheat was sown on each. The first piece is good, without any chaff. The second piece is a middling crop, with little chaff. The third piece is nearly all chaff, and not worth harvesting.

The editor adds the remark, "that the fact stated is of much value, and the practice of soiling a few oats with winter wheat on soils on which it is apt to winter-kill, should be more generally adopted. The oats kill out in the winter and afford protection and manure to the wheat plant." (Any of our Western correspondents give us further experiments or information in regard to this practice.) [Rural New Yorker.]

### PATENT BRICK MACHINE.

Quite a large party from this city paid a very agreeable visit to the brick-yard of Messrs. Tutts & Bayden's steam brick works, Somerville, on Thursday last, to witness the operation of Mower & Woodward's patent brick machines, a detailed notice of which we published a few months since. The peculiar feature of this admirable invention is that it makes bricks out of dry clay, and turns them out at the rate of 2500 to 3000 an hour, ready to be immediately sent into the kiln for burning and in quality. They have been tested in the sidewalks of our own city, and at the Navy Yard at Washington. At the latter place a cube 14 inches square, cut from a brick made by these machines, withstood a pressure applied by the crushing machine, of 24,900 lbs. An additional weight of 100 lbs. crushed it. The strength of these bricks is therefore given at 16,000 lbs. to the square inch. Mr. Strong, the superintendent of the U. S. Capitol, says, "they are very straight and square, and present a beautiful face for outside work; they cut readily and very even. I have no hesitation in recommending them as a superior article of building material." The introduction of these machines cannot fail of increasing the quantity of brick used for building purposes, as they furnish a very superior article at a lower price than the hand-made brick. One of them has already been shipped for California, and another is nearly completed for the same destination. [Boston Journal.]

### THE FARMER'S PLOUGH.

BY DR. O. W. HOLMES.

Clear the brown path to meet his coulter's gleam! Let on he comes, behind his smoking team, With soil's bright dew drops on his sun-burnt brow, The lord of earth the hero of the plow.

First in the field, before the reaping sun, Lost in the shadows when the day is done, Line after line along the harrowing soil, Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod; Still where he treads the stubble clove divide, The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide; Mellow and deep, the tangle turf upheaves, Mellow and dark the ridges onward sweep. Up the steep hill side, where the laboring team Slants the long track that scores the level plain; Through the moist valley, edged with cooling clay, The patient coulter heeds his destined way! At every turn the bounding chains resound, The swaying plowshare curls its gliding round, Till the wide field our billowy waste appears, And wearied hands subside the panting steers.

These are the hands whose patient labor brings The peasant's food, the golden pomp of kings; This is the page whose letters shall be seen, Changed by the sun to words of living green; This is the scholar whose immortal pen Spells the first lesson hunger taught to men; These are the lines, oh, heaven-commanded toil, That fill the dead—the charter of the soil!

Oh, gracious mother, whose benignant breast Wakes us to life, and lulls us all to rest; How sweet thy features, kind to every clime, Mock with their smiles the wrinkled front of Time! We stain thy flowers, they blossom o'er the dead; By sun and frost, and sickling sphere, Lost to oblivion, and first to reap; Waves the green plowman of thy tilled corn; Our undimmed conflicts scar thy fairest plain, Still thy soft answer is the growing grain.

Yet, oh, my mother, while uncounted charms Round the flesh clasp of thine embracing arms, Let not our virtue in thy love decay, As thy fond weakness wastes our strength away. No, by these hills, whose banners now displayed, In blazing cohorts Autumn has arrayed; By sun and frost, and sickling sphere, Lost to oblivion, and first to reap; By these fair plains the mountain circle screens, And feeds in silence from its dark ravines; True to their homes these faithful arms shall toil, To crown with peace their own unsated soil; And, true to God, to Freedom, to Manhood, The chained bondage Earth shall subside, These sturdy forms, that bending even now, Bowed their strong manhood to the humble plow, Shall rise erect, the guardians of the land, The same stern iron in the same right hand, Till Graceland thus lingers to the parting sun, The sword has rescued what the plowshare won.

### MANAGEMENT OF PASTURES.

Perhaps there is no part of the farm which is generally so much neglected, as that devoted to pasturage. In most cases no more attention is given to it than to turn out and take off such stock as it is supposed the land will support, or as may suit the present circumstances of the farmer. Bushes, wild grass, and weeds are often allowed to spring up and occupy the ground to the exclusion of the proper grasses. Little attention is in general paid to manuring pastures, or returning anything for the vast amount of nutriment which has been taken from them in the shape of milk, meat, and bones.

Can it be wondered that after all this neglect for a hundred or two hundred years, pastures are run out? Many farmers are now convinced that something must be done. They have seen the decline of their pastures, the dying out of the nutritive herbage, that of a sour and comparatively worthless character taking its place, and as a consequence, the "bone disease" of their animals, and a sad falling off in products and profits.

The great question is,—What is the remedy for these evils? In many situations, particularly in hilly and mountainous sections, drainage would be of immense advantage to pastures. Some persons may not be disposed to admit this. They may say their lands formerly produced well without drainage, and for that reason they cannot believe it is now necessary. But they do not consider the altered circumstances of the land. When first cleared from the forest, the soil and subsoil are in a comparatively open state. The roots of trees, have penetrated the earth in every direction to a great depth. These roots, while they remain, act as conductors to convey the water from the surface, and even after they have decayed, the spaces they occupied form for a while innumerable channels. But as the roots diminish, the ground becomes more compact, this effect being greatly increased by the tread of animals, till in the course of time the soil is so close that the water does not readily pass through, and where iron is present, a "hard pan" is often formed, which from its physical texture and the aqueous acids it contains, prevents the growth of herbage most suitable for stock.

An effect similar to this is known to have been produced in many instances, and the evils have been more or less obviated by drainage, so far as it has been tried. The drains change the texture, and to some extent the composition of the soil. By carrying off the stagnant water, the soil gradually becomes more open, air penetrates it, decomposes and breaks up the hard pan; the rains, passing unobstructed through it, carry off the poisonous substances, and the soil is again occupied by useful plants.

In connection with drainage, it would be advisable to try the effect of different substances as manures,—such as lime, bones, mineral phosphate, plaster, &c. We may say try them, because nothing but actual trial can show whether they can be used to advantage or not. They should therefore be tried in such a way that the result shall teach something—tried so as to show, exactly, their comparative effects.

Another point greatly neglected in pastures, is the mode of grazing them. Grass is frequently allowed to run to seed. This is not only a loss of vigor, but it weakens the roots, and impairs the vigor of the succeeding growth; it exhausts the soil, and injures the quality of the feed for next year. The "old fog," if allowed to remain on the ground, makes the grass start thin and spiky, makes it sour and unpalatable, so that stock reject it, unless impelled by hunger, and it forms a favorable bed for the seeds of wild plants, which soon spring up. If the farmer cannot so stock his fields as to prevent the grass from seeding, it is better to mow the spots which are not properly fed, in time to get the benefit of the Fall feed; and if the "fog" is not off in any other way, it is best to burn it in Spring. It is a maxim with

### THE BEST GRAZERS.

The best grazers, that pastures should be cleaned off once a year, in order to prevent the accumulation of the old growth. The following very sensible remarks on this subject from the *Mark-Lane Express*, we commend to the particular attention of our readers:

"The pasture ought on no account to be allowed to grow too fast, to get too rough or gross, so as to become unpalatable to the stock—a full complement of young cattle will always prevent this. They consume chiefly all the strongest grown or 'beny' pasturage—the sheep the finer and shorter pasturage, and thus all is kept in a fruitful and nutritious state. For fattening sheep, as for feeding cattle, it must at any sacrifice be kept right, neither too full, nor too short. We like to see pastures properly grazed, it argues well the occupier—are at once pronounced him a man of judgment and sagacity; there is neither loss in stock nor waste in grass—all is freely and profitably consumed. But we cannot sufficiently deprecate the conduct of the careless occupier, who will allow the best of a Summer's grass to grow, and remain unconsumed till succeeding Spring—it will destroy the finest pasture."

[Boston Cultivator.]

### COWS AND OXEN IN PORTUGAL.

The Secretary of the State Society, has favored us with the following extract from a letter from the United States Charge d'Affaires to Portugal—[Granite Farmer.]

Lisbon, July 29th, 1852.

My Dear Sir:—I will attend to your request, with the greatest pleasure. It will take some time; but, I trust, I may be able to fulfil your wishes.

Oxen, strange as it seems, are almost exclusively employed in agriculture; nor do they appear to feel the heat much. Indeed, the Portuguese have a kind of Hindoo respect for the bovine race, and always treat them well. I never, in any country, saw oxen and cows so universally fat, and healthy in appearance. During the winter, though there was not a single frost, the cows driven into the street, in which I drove, and milked there, every morning, at the doors of their customers, were generally covered with a warm woolen blanket. Oxen are often protected from rain and flies by an oil-cloth, covering them from the hips. I, every day, saw a beautiful ox, belonging to the Duke Palmella, and used to draw water, in a huzehad, upon wheels, covered entirely with a canvas awning raised in an arch, over the shaft of his cart. Like the snail, the happy fellow carries his house with him. And both oxen and cows are so trained, it is curious to see them.







A FULL-BLOODED ENTIRE HORSE	N
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not to leave the Boston, requests  
and business with him to call  
the first of October.

**Very Cheap,**

**J. H. Water Street,** consisting  
of **Eastlake** Packets & Table  
and **Knives**, **Steel Pens**,  
**Blanking**, &c. &c., all of which  
will be sold for 30c.

**D. V. B. ORMSBY.**

**SCYTHES & AXES,**  
**SWORDS AND SHAPES,**  
and their devices  
for Hardware Dealers  
at **Roxbury, Boston.** 25

**SCYTHES OF PLOWS.**  
I subscribe here a  
sortment of WORCESTER  
patented **SCYTHES** and  
for Sward and Rubble Plowing,  
and for the purpose of clearing  
New York. We warrant these Plows  
and, offer them twenty five

is well furnished with hoes and fire engines; and her good  
qualities as a steam engine, and her great power, will  
will render her a great favorite with the travelling public  
and the proprietors hope to have a share of the business  
the coming season.

Sting will be in readiness on the arrival of the Ocean  
Steamer, and carry passengers to New York, New  
Winds, Liverpool, Farmington, Dixfield, Caston, Bar-  
re, and other places.

The Steamer **CLINTON** will also be in readiness to  
take freight and passengers to and from Waterville on  
the days of arrival and sailing.

Stout will make no **Live Calves, Matches,**  
**Powder, or extra** provisions for the Steamer **OCEAN** for  
twenty-four months, but will be insured by the Steamer **OCEAN** for  
the Agent, without charge for Freight.

**HOWARD, Agent.**


and  
JOHN MEANS & SON.

**FOR SALE.**  
Sugared for a Farm.  
LUNG HOUSE, with good cut  
situated on Cross street, in the  
colleges in BUNSWICK, N. C.  
was exchanged for a farm. Said  
farm is a pleasant part of the village,  
near the College, and would be a  
very family who would like to  
on particular please address  
W. W. GROWS.  
2531

**GOODS,  
& HEYER,  
TERNS OF**

Hallowell, May 1, 1852.

**CARPENTER & CO'S EXPRESS,**



By Kennebec & Portland & Eastern Railroad  
**THROUGH EACH WAY, DAILY.**  
CARPENTER & CO., having contracted with the  
above Railroad Companies for the conveyance of  
a **Car** between Augusta and Boston, will run  
an EXPRESS, between the above places, through  
each way, DAILY, and will be heretofore take charge of  
**FREIGHT AND VALUABLE PACKAGES.**  
From New Orleans to the K. & P. Railroad to Boston, and  
Through Expresses from there, for all parts of the country.  
**BOXES, DRAPES, &c., COLLECTED, and returns**  
**made promptly.** For further particulars, apply to the Agents.

**WINE & ENG. GOODS,**  
**FRANKLIN**  
 on Banks, Brauer, Fancy  
 & Co. 50 Union street.  
 Wm. A. NEVER  
 the Artists in their line at  
 the lowest rates. 34

**BLACK FLOCK!**  
 THE cost of the Black  
 FLOCK for the Chinese  
 for consumption is 5-10.

Black Flock,	\$1 00
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**STAGE NOTICE**

**STAGERS** will leave **AUGUSTA** for  
**S WINTHROP**, every day, (Sundays  
excepted) at 10 o'clock A. M.  
**RETURNING TO CANTON**  
at 4 P. M., or on the arrival of the last train.

Pure from Augusta to Portland.

**Passengers for the White Mountains!**  
Can go direct through, same day, and arrive at the **White  
Mountains**.  
Connect with the **Portland Stage** at 5 o'clock A. M.,  
and as cheap as by any other route.

Augusta, July 12, 1852.

**SCRUTTON & MITCHELL**

**NEW BOAT.**  
**The New & Splendid Steamer**  
**"TEAZER."**  
**CHARLES H. BECK, Master,** will run from  
**AUGUSTA** to **BATH** every week.

[illegible]

**NEW GOODS.**  
de la Arménica Cloths,  
de la Arménica Lotion and  
de la Arménica Soap.

W. J. KILBURN & CO. 37

**STAN HOTEL,**  
New York.  
Rooms well completed, and opened every  
month, September 1st. Price  
reasonable.  
J. H. BLAND & CO., Proprietors.  
5w33

**POWELL,**  
FURNITURE MERCHANT,  
No. 140 Broadway, Boston.  
MANUFACTURERS, have constantly  
on hand, at their *lowest factory price*,  
a large stock of **WINE COOLERS, REFRIG-**  
**ERATORS, GLASS, DRUGGIST GLASS**  
**WARE, &c.**

**MRS. C. W. SWANTON**  
HAS REMOVED HER MILLINERY STORE to No. 3  
Astor Row, where she will be happy to wait  
upon her old and customers generally.  
She will, as usual, keep hand and make arrangements  
of **MILLINERY GOODS**, which will be sold at the  
lowest possible prices, and satisfaction given in all  
Augusta, Aug. 16, 1872. 86

**BURNETT'S PURE CO. LIVER OIL.**  
SEVERAL distinguished medical gentlemen have lately  
published reports showing the efficacy of this simple  
remedy in removing Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, and  
other affections of the throat and lungs. It is im-  
portant not only that the oil should be pure, but that it  
should be prepared from *new* but *fresh and healthy* livers,  
and that when the oil is pure and fresh, it is a  
highly important, troubling the digestive organs, and de-  
stroying the health of the system.

OIL, BINGLARS, DRUGS,  
 DY-OT-LIV, Trade's Patent  
 with the colors, Mixture of Alkal-  
 ium to Sperm, COTTON OIL,  
 &c. 50ml March 7.

**CAUTION!**  
 COMPLAINANTS having received the proprietor of BURN-  
 NETT'S CO LIVER OIL, that his bottles and labels  
 have been imitated, and an inferior oil painted upon pur-  
 chasers' bottles, who were rendered ill by the use of the same,  
 against such imitations, and request them to observe that  
 in future the bottles of the genuine oil will be marked with  
 upon the label of each bottle, the written signature of  
 J. BURNETT.  
 P. S. As success in the use of this valuable remedy de-  
 pends upon its purity and quality, purchasers are recom-  
 mended to procure it only from those whose character and  
 reputation will be a guard against imposition. 36

**FLAX SEED.**  
CASH PAID FOR FLAX SEED BY M. & F. BURS, ROY,  
Burlington, N. H., 15 Merchants' Row, Boston,  
September 1, 1852. 6m38

**CITY HOTEL.—BOSTON.**

**GEO. W. GAGE, Proprietor of the above Hotel,**  
has withdrawn the NORFOLK HOUSE on Elm street,  
and has purchased the BREITLÉ HOUSE, on Bretilé  
Entrance on Bretilé street—a good private entrance  
on Elm street, and a large hall, with a large  
accumulation of rooms for one hundred and fifty  
Within sight of Faneuil Hall, State and Washington streets.  
It is convenient for business and pleasure.  
ERIE is associated with him in the management.  
If you wish to stay in it a good night, you will call  
upon us.  
GAGE & TUCKER.  
City Hotel, Boston, July 19, 1852. 8m21

JAMES LEE & CO.  
No. 19, Indian Wharf, Boston, Mass.  
Manufacturers of Lard, Tallow, Hair, Hair and  
Boiled, Soss of all Kinds,  
AND Importers of Tennant's BLEACHING POW-  
DER, Soda Ash, Salt, Soda, and CHEMICALS,  
constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit  
chambers. 6m11

TO THE LADIES.  
If you have been told that you must use  
your beautiful Milk and Wood Beragen, entirely  
free, for 17c per pair. Also, very fine French and Amer-  
ican Prints, Lawns, Green reduced prices, to enable you  
to out. Also, a few Berage delaines still left, at your  
own prices. You want to know where to go, to ex-  
amine and select. Go to the Grocers in your neighborhood.  
Groods lie over out of season, but they must be sold.  
F. LY FORD, agent, one door north of Stanley House,  
August, July, 1852. 29

**D. M. TEAGUE**  
 WOULD announce to the public that he has opened his House for entertainment, and is now in readiness to wait on the ladies by street car, or by telephone. He would state that he has a very splendid BALL, with a spring floor, and a band of music to furnish the graceful exercise of Dancing. Would state that the DRILL BAND will be in readiness to discomise the most popular music of the day. All FARTHER INFORMATION with REFERENCES to MUSIC with proper notice.  
 He would state that he has a very large number of those who would like to pass a few days or weeks in the country. He was surrounded with small Lakes, supplied with a variety of Fish, and a large number of game from one to twenty-four pounds.  
 He would state that he has a very large twenty-four pound Trest which was noticed in many papers in New England. He stated that he would be glad to receive the information, that he may be able to give satisfaction.

at  
L. LIBBY & CO'S.  
SS  
and retail by M. & F. BURR,  
15 Merchants' Row, Boston  
6m36

F, a prime article, for sale by  
L. LIBBY & CO.

Carpetings.  
of the Newest Patterns con-  
stantly on hand.  
HEAD & BROOKS.

S, with Covers, all sizes, for sale  
L. LIBBY & CO.

Green Feathers of the best qual-  
 price, always on hand and our  
 T. LYFORD & CO.  
 SHEVELA, for sale by  
 R. LIBBY & CO.

stains. Sold in bottles of three sizes, and also by the gal-  
 lon. Small samples sent to any parts of the United States,  
 carriage free.

Also, the BRITISH FURNITURE POLISH, in bottles  
 of three sizes. Country Merchants, attend to the above.

Apply early.  
 4 Cedar street, near Pearl, New York.

PHILLIPS & CO.



